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OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2th June, 1914

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

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MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

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COMPANY REPORTS.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders is as follows:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1914.

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$180,055.22, and there remains a sum of \$38,652.91 at credit of profit and loss account, which it is recommended be appropriated as follows, viz:—

To place to Reserve Fund \$ 1,000.00
To pay a Dividend of 7% or 70 cents per share 87,500.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account 152.91

Consulting Committee.—Mr. H. P. White having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to take his place.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, G. W. Barton and U. Poi On retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Maitland, who are recommended for re-election.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Consulting Committee's fees.....	3,000.00
Auditors' fees.....	800.00
Charges.....	6,572.19
Donation to Prince of Wales' Fund.....	1,000.00
Depreciation on Godown furniture for year 1914.....	153.18
Structural Alterations and Improvements to Godowns.....	10,109.18
Balance.....	83,652.91
	\$ 119,087.46

Balance carried forward from last year.....	5,832.76
Interest received, storages, rents, etc.....	160,656.22
Less Interest paid, Commissions, etc.....	47,903.02
Unclaimed Dividends prior to 1912 forfeited.....	501.50
	\$ 119,087.46

BALANCE SHEET.	
Capital Authorized—200,000 Shares at \$10—\$2,000,000.00	
Issued—123,000 shares at \$10 each.....	\$1,230,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	69,000.00
Sundry Creditors.....	31,615.94
Balance of Profit and Loss A/c.....	88,652.91
	\$1,439,268.85

Loans on Provident System.....	\$ 80,557.98
Loans on Mortgages, shares, etc.....	584,168.46
	\$ 664,726.44

Block of Main Godowns, etc., at West Point.....	\$856,035.86
Less Mortgage.....	220,000.00
	636,035.86

Godown Furniture.....	1,500.00
Since Expended.....	53.18
	\$ 1,553.18
Less Depreciation.....	153.18
	1,400.00

Investment—10,000 Shares Green Island Co., Ltd.....	50,000.00
Proportion of premium on unexpired policies.....	961.77
Sundry Debtors.....	39,900.18
Cash with Company's bankers.....	42,646.83
Cash—In hand.....	3,507.75
At Godown.....	200.00
	3,707.75
	\$1,439,268.85

STANLEY H. DODWELL, Members of Consulting Committee.
G. W. BARTON, General Managers.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1914; according to the best of our information, and explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have seen all the securities.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Auditors.
F. MAITLAND.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 31st December, 1914, is as follows:—

ACCOUNTS.
The profit on working account amounted to \$40,015.01 as compared with \$79,632.76 for the corresponding period of 1913, being a decrease of \$39,617.75.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$42,325.53 brought forward from 30th June, 1914, shows a credit balance of \$83,664.34, which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of—\$2.50 per share on 20,000 shares.....\$50,000.00
To write off Furniture and Fixtures Account.....10,000.00
To write off Steam Launch.....1,000.00
To carry forward to New Account.....27,664.34

\$88,664.34

PROPERTIES.

The Company's properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer & Turner, on August 23rd, 1913, at \$2,314,215.00.

SHARES.
The market value of the shares held by the Company on 31st December, 1914, was \$9,501.00.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. F. Maitland retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDIT.
The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, C.A., and A. O'D. Gourdin. Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin offer themselves for re-election.

FRANCIS MAITLAND, Chairman.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—FOR THE SECOND HALF-YEAR 1914.

To Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	\$ 1,113.46
To Crown Rent.....	516.86
To Rates.....	5,205.76
To Fire Insurance.....	5,010.41
To Interest.....	20,299.90
To Directors' Fees.....	2,833.32
To Auditors' Fees.....	400.00
To Balance as per Balance Sheet.....	88,664.31
	\$ 124,044.05

By Balance from 30th June, 1914.....	\$ 42,325.53
By Rents of Shops and "Hotel Mansions".....	41,070.00
By Scrip Fees.....	5.00
By Bad Debts recovered.....	260.48
By Balance of Working Account.....	40,015.01
By Exchange.....	308.03
	\$ 124,044.05

RESERVE FUND FOR REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—FOR THE SECOND HALF-YEAR 1914.

To Payments on account during the Second Half-year 1914.....	\$ 8,491.39
To Balance as per Balance Sheet.....	11,629.24
	\$ 20,120.63

By Balance from 30th June, 1914.....	\$ 5,120.63
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss as recommended in last Report.....	15,000.00
	\$ 20,120.63

BALANCE SHEET—31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital—20,000 Shares at \$50 each fully paid up.....	\$1,000,000.00
1,500 Mortgage Debentures (6%) at \$500 each.....	\$750,000.00
Less one held by the Company.....	500.00
	749,500.00
Sundry Creditors.....	31,198.71
Unclaimed Dividends.....	3,919.50
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Current A/c.....	10,824.40
Reserve Fund as per last A/c.....	648,975.78
Reserve Fund for Repairs and Renewals as per above Statement.....	11,629.24
	\$2,444,209.97

ASSETS.	
Value of Properties as per last Account.....	\$2,209,045.42
Plus: Additional and Alterations.....	2,907.90
	\$2,212,043.32

(The Company's properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer & Turner on 23rd Aug., 1913, at \$2,314,215.00.)	
Minus: Furniture and Fixtures, etc.....	136,419.80
Written off as per last Report.....	20,000.00
	\$ 116,419.80
Since Added.....	3,477.67
	119,897.47

Installation of Electric Light, Machinery, Plant, etc.....	23,000.00
Hotel's Steam Launch and Motor Boat.....	21,095.50
As per last A/c.....	21,095.50
Written off as per last Report.....	1,695.50
	4,371.31

Shares in Public Companies:—As per last Account.....	4,371.31
(Market Value at 31st December, 1914, \$9,501.00)	
Stock of Linen, Crockery, Glassware, Wines, Provisions, etc. (in use).....	49,191.23
Linen, Crockery, Glassware, etc. (in use).....	9,717.12
Sundry Debtors.....	45,988.73
Fixed Deposit at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	75,000.00
Cash in Hand.....	740.04
	\$2,544,209.97

Installation of Electric Light, Machinery, Plant, etc.....
Hotel's Steam Launch and Motor Boat.....
As per last A/c.....
Written off as per last Report.....

Shares in Public Companies:—As per last Account.....
(Market Value at 31st December, 1914, \$9,501.00)

Stock of Linen, Crockery, Glassware, Wines, Provisions, etc. (in use).....
Linen, Crockery, Glassware, etc. (in use).....
Sundry Debtors.....
Fixed Deposit at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....
Cash in Hand.....

J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.
ELLIS KADOORIE, Directors.
F. MAITLAND, Auditors.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the accounts of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, with the books, vouchers and securities of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company.

A. R. LOWE, C.A., Auditors.
A. O'D. GOURDIN.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915.

YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL.

STATUTORY MEETING.

The statutory meeting of shareholders of the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held on the 12th inst. at the offices of the General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) Shanghai, in compliance with the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong. There were present: Messrs. C. E. Anton (presiding), R. M. Dalgleish, Woo Ling-shu, and Pan Ching-poo (members of the Consulting Committee) E. S. Moberly Bell (legal advisor), J. J. Dunne, C. L. Maxwell, G. P. Forster, and A. Brooke Smith (secretary). The attendance represented 52,400 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This meeting of shareholders is a formal one and has been called in order to comply with the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong under which this Company is registered. A statutory report, which has been in your hands for some days, affords you all the necessary information regarding the shares issued, the receipts of the Company on account of its capital and the payments made thereout up to the 31st of last month, and there is also shown a statement of the assets of the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill acquired from Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., indicating what part thereof had been realised between the date of the incorporation of the Company and January 31st. A list of shareholders as on the 11th instant is on the table and is open to your inspection. I may mention in this connection that so far no shares have been allotted to shareholders of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Ltd., but the matter is engaging the attention of the liquidator of that concern and we expect to receive instructions from him at an early date. At present it is not proposed to make a call on the ordinary shares issued to the public, and it is possible we may find it not necessary to do so until the beginning of our second financial year. I am pleased to be in a position to report that the result of the first two months of the Company's working is quite satisfactory. The erection of the machinery from Hongkong is proceeding apace, and in the course of a few days we expect to have some 20,000 spindles in all running. The remainder of the machinery will be shipped from Hongkong, beginning next month and onwards. Your General Managers have had under consideration the desirability of installing a weaving plant of 360 looms, and the proposal has met with the approval of the Consulting Committee. Accordingly, we are now inquiring with regard to prices for the building of the plant, which will also, of course, require further expenditure for building accommodation. As I have already stated, this is only a formal meeting, but if shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be glad to answer them. There being no questions, the Chairman announced the meeting at an end, and thanked those present for their attendance.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE PROVINCES.

The President's lengthy telegram to the Provinces in reply to their strong protests against the reported Japanese demands is roughly summarised by the Peking Gazette as follows:—

"In order to retain a place in a world of constant changes and perils a nation must exhibit a spirit at once independent and unconquerable. When the spirits of the people are independent and unconquerable, they must continue as a nation in spite of the external pressure and intrigue. Our Republic is still in its infancy and needs careful nursing and protection to save it from downfall. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the provincial authorities have been upholding the republican cause in a loyal and faithful spirit. I, being entrusted by the people with the grave responsibilities of President, will spare neither strength nor thought in doing my duty—though that strength and thought may be old with age—until my death. You can, therefore, be assured that I shall not let any matter escape my attention. During the last few days, both foreigners and Chinese have been uneasy about the Sino-Japanese situation, largely owing to the fears and suspicions that have been aroused in their minds. In this is shown the patriotism of our people. However, right still has a place in this world; and any problem, however difficult it may be, is capable of solution by adhering to the right with might and main just as solid ice can be melted by heat. On the other hand, we must bear in mind that danger lurks in every corner and crevice, and our attention may be absorbed by one when another really needs our attention just as much. We should, in view of such dangers, work with one mind and united energy. We must not forget that we must pay special attention to the protection of foreigners, for if we fulfil our part as host of the land, they will have no cause to complain. It will profit the country not a little by avoiding misunderstanding and thus consolidating the nation." The telegram concludes with the advice not to be influenced by rumours.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The following are the figures for week ending February 13th, including Chinese New Year's Eve:—

Receipts.....	\$12,612
Increase compared with corresponding week last year.....	\$ 1,235
Aggregate to date:—	
No. of weeks.....	7
Total.....	\$70,867
Decrease to date.....	\$12,890

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SELLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1915.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).
22nd, 23rd, 24th AND 27th FEBRUARY

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Ticket for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. N.B.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a large proportion of the Receipts accruing to the Club will be donated to the PRINCE OF WALES NATIONAL RELIEF FUND. A Grant will also be made to the HONGKONG LADIES' BENEVOLENT FUND to assist in meeting cases of distress caused by the War.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members' Wives and Families, Tickets of which are being sent out with the Member's Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved as recent years for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued application to the Under-Secretary, SATURDAY, the 20th February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which had on application to the Under-Secretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants in attendance on their employers or on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about the Servants' passes in their possession will for them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our PHILATELIC STORE from Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street, to No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1915.

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSE

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES,
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WANCHAI.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

TWO CHINESE BEGGARS.

QUARREL LEADS TO CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A quarrel between two old Chinese mendicants of Kowloon City, both over sixty years of age, had its sequel at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when Cheung Yau was charged with the manslaughter of Cheung Fu, the charge having been reduced from that of murder. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The jury empanelled was as follows:—Messrs. G. J. Sequeira (foreman), C. M. Sequeira, A. D. Geo, J. de Rocha, A. G. Sulland, F. Rapp, and E. Sargon.

The Attorney-General, in explaining the charge, said that manslaughter was a crime which had a very wide range of criminality. In some cases manslaughter almost amounted to murder, and in other cases it was very little removed from a pure accident. The penalty inflicted for the crime of manslaughter also varied accordingly; from a life sentence down to perhaps a day, or even a fine. As to the case now before the Court, it appeared to the Crown not to be a very serious one from the point of view of the criminality of the prisoner, though, of course, all cases of manslaughter were serious in so far as a human life had been taken. Prisoner and the deceased, who were beggars, lived next door to one another at Kowloon City. With the deceased lived an old blind man, also a beggar, who was practically the only witness to the fatal quarrel—he was not entirely blind. About 3 p.m. on the day of the affair the partially-blind man was engaged in cooking his rice, and the deceased was sitting on the bed in the house, eating his rice. It would be said that prisoner and the deceased quarrelled. The prisoner said that someone had stolen some of his things, and the deceased apparently took the accusation as applying to himself. The other old man would say that he heard shouting, and then blows being struck. Subsequently prisoner and the old man who was almost blind went to the police station, and in consequence of what prisoner said the police went to the house and saw deceased lying in a pool of blood, but conscious. He was conveyed with all speed to the Government Civil Hospital, but died the same evening. The only direct evidence would be that the deceased and prisoner quarrelled, and that blows were heard being struck. When prisoner was charged at the police station with the murder of the deceased his only statement was: "Cheung Fu was killed by me. I have nothing more to say."

Dr. Moore, assistant medical superintendent at the Government Civil Hospital, said that when deceased was admitted he was suffering from two contused wounds on the top of the head on the left side, and two more at the back of the head on the right side. Death occurred two hours after admission. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the skull was fractured from the front of the head to the back, and the brain was also lacerated. These injuries were the cause of death, and the wounds could have been inflicted by the weapon produced (a piece of iron piping), though much force would have to be used.

The "old blind man" then gave evidence, though this was added with difficulty, the prisoner, to whom his statements had to be made known, being very deaf. The witness spoke to the two men quarrelling, and then he heard blows being struck. Subsequently he felt for deceased and found him on the floor, lying in something wet and sticky.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to seven years, the Chief Justice ordering that, in view of the man's age, he was to do such hard labour as he was capable of doing. His lordship also informed prisoner that he was a fortunate man in not having to answer a charge of murder.

A CHARITY MOTOR-CAR.

BIDDING NOT HIGH ENOUGH.

By no means sufficiently high bids were forthcoming for the motor-car which was put up for sale by Messrs. Hughes & Hough yesterday, the proceeds of which sale were to go to the Prince of Wales' Fund and other funds. It was a 40 H.P. four-cylinder Limousine car, built by Stoddard-Dayton, being in every way suited for a jaunt about the Island and New Territory. A more handful of prospective bargain-hunters put in an appearance and bidding was of such a low nature that, of necessity, the car had to be bought in by the donor. However, it still remains for sale, and the secretaries of the local war funds will be most pleased to receive full value for the car when anyone feels disposed to make a fair bid. The terms are cash.

ANNEXATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA PETITION TO BE FORWARDED TO CONGRESS.

A LESSON FROM "RECENT EVENTS."

The following petition, says the *Cable News American*, addressed to President Wilson and the members of Congress, asking that the Philippine Islands be annexed by the United States, is being given wide circulation in Manila.

Whereas, we, the undersigned citizens of the Philippine Islands, have noted with ever-growing interest and comprehension, certain recent international events, particularly:—

1.—The annexation of the Internationalized Congo Free Estate;

2.—The annexation of Korea, and the fate of Manchuria;

3.—The encroachments of Russia on Northern Persia and Outer Mongolia;

4.—The encroachments of England on Southern Persia and Western Tibet;

5.—The invasion of Neutralized Belgium, and Luxembourg;

6.—The activity of Japan in Shantung Province outside of the territory actually claimed by Germany; and

Whereas, we are led to fear that Treaties, whether of neutralization or in guarantee of the territorial integrity of a weak country, are a vain reliance, and are too apt to become mere "scraps of paper" in the hour of need of powerful neighbours; and

Whereas, we most earnestly desire that the Philippine Islands shall not become the victim of the ambitions on the greed of any other nation nor be compelled, against the desires of the inhabitants thereof, to furnish standing room for the overcrowded and overflowing millions of our neighbours; and

Whereas, we do also fully realize that empty-handed bravery alone could not protect our islands from an aggression which would be as inevitable as it would be natural and understandable were we without efficient means of protecting our own soil; and

Whereas, we realize that the only way any insular territory can to-day be protected is by costly armed ships and forts, and by maintaining at public expense thousands of soldiers and sailors; and

Whereas, the Filipino people are now paying about all the taxes which can justly be exacted from our present assets and commerce; that more taxes could not be imposed without prejudice to the building up of those industries upon which we rely to increase the wealth, and hence the economic independence of our people; or by unduly lowering the standard of life and comfort and impeding if not preventing the education of our youth; and

Whereas, on the one hand it seems probable that we are not yet able, and for many years will not be able to stand alone in the family of nations relying, unaided, upon our own resources, to protect us against foreign encroachment, and on the other hand since we realize that we cannot justly ask for the continued protection of the army and navy of the United States, without conceding something in return; and

Whereas, we also realize that it would not be feasible to ask the United States to continue to protect us against foreign aggression without according to that nation the right to represent us in foreign capitals and the right to intervene in local affairs; and

Whereas, we are firmly convinced that the real desires of the Filipino people for freedom to manage their own local affairs and to develop in wealth, education and culture along the lines of our own individual racial genius without outside interference, stand a better chance for a peaceful and beneficial realization under the flag of the United States than they would under the flag of any other nation; and

Whereas, in fear of and compelled to devote every energy to the task of guarding against the evil designs of foreign powers; and

Whereas, we deprecate any agitation for political independence at this time, feeling that by it we may possibly expose our country to foreign lusts and that we certainly thereby prevent the investment of local and foreign capital needed to increase the produce, the trade, and hence the wealth and the happiness of our own people.

Now therefore we, the undersigned, respectfully pray

1.—That the United States make a solemn declaration that the American flag shall remain dominant in these Islands and that these Islands be declared an organized territory of the United States and governed as are all other territories of the United States, with full liberty to the inhabitants to manage their local affairs as may seem best.

2.—That the Status of Citizens of the Philippines be continued with provision for the naturalization of foreigners to be naturalized citizens.

3.—That education in English be continued and extended.

4.—That trade between these Islands and the Mainland and between these Islands and the other possessions of the United States be made forever free of all duty, tax, or burden.

MANILA'S POPULATION.

INCREASE OF 1,300 AMERICANS DURING 1914.

The annual report of the Director of Health at Manila states that, contrary to general opinion, the number of Americans increased during the past year in Manila from 4,174 to 5,474, an increase of 1,300.

The number of Spaniards also increased by over 1,000, according to a bureau of health census.

The entire census of Manila shows an increase of 32,534 over the year 1910; the city now containing a population of 266,643, divided as to nationality as follows:—

Americans	5,474
Filipinos	236,948
Spaniards	4,408
Other Europeans	1,506
Chinese	18,057
Other nationalities	1,900

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE AND JAPAN.

SPEECH BY M. SASSANOFF IN THE DUMA.

INTERESTS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN CHINA.

HARBIN, February 12th.

At the opening of the Duma, M. Sassanoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:—The Agreements with Japan of 1907 and 1910 have strongly proved their value and are bearing abundant fruit in the present war.

Japan is on our side and we are actually allied with Japan in the war. Japan's declaration of war against Germany has resulted in the driving out of the Germans from the waters of the Pacific and the transfer into Japanese hands of the German base of Kiaochow.

Although Japan did not sign, on September 4th, the agreement entered into by Russia, Great Britain and France, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance contains obligations to the contracting parties, one of which is never to sign a separate peace.

Germany, therefore, cannot expect to conclude a peace with Japan prior to concluding one with Great Britain and France.

The relations established between Russia and Japan give assurance that any demands Japan may have considered necessary to present to China will not contain anything contrary to Russian interests.

With regard to Russia's relations with China, M. Sassanoff was glad to report a further improvement lately in the negotiations between the Russian and Chinese delegates at Kiatchita with reference to Mongolia. Although progressing slowly, the proceedings were friendly.

He trusted, when the opportunity arrived to give a synopsis of foreign relations, that it would be possible to report a satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations, and the signing of a Treaty between Russia, China and Mongolia, which would satisfy the desire of the Outer Mongols for an entire independence of their interior administration while protecting Russian interests in Outer Mongolia, and leaving no ill-feeling in Chinese hearts.—*Reuter*.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

A Washington telegram to the *Cable News American*, dated February 11th, stated:—

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at a dinner given by Secretary Daniels in honour of Commissioner Dewa, last evening, declared that Japan looked confidently to America for the settlement of any difficulties which might arise between the two nations.

Commissioner Dewa, who is Japan's representative to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, came to Washington to pay his respects to President Wilson and to convey the regards of the Mikado to the chief executive of the United States.

STANDARD OIL TEST CASE.

LEGALITY OF EMERGENCY TAX.

The emergency internal revenue law passed by the last legislature, says the *Manila Cable News American*, is to be tested in court as to its constitutionality. The matter will be taken up by the Standard Oil Company on the ground that it is unconstitutional law, inasmuch as it provides for the collection of what is an import duty upon products imported from the United States under the guise of an internal revenue tax.

Under section 37 of this law, number 3339, the collector of customs is empowered with the collection of the internal revenue tax on such articles as petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, and lubricating oils mentioned in the law.

The Standard Oil Company wants the collections to be made by the collector of internal revenue because then collections are made on actual sales. When the collection is made at the time of importation, as it would be when collected by the collector of customs, no allowance can be made for leakage, but such allowances are made when the collections are made on the sales and both the sale and collections are made by the latter.

The importations of these oils affected by the law amount to a considerable total. Importations last year of illuminating oil reached the total of 55,083,634 liters on which a duty of P.32,678 was collected on a value of P.2,440,346. Of this amount 48,251,739 liters, valued at P.2,502,352, was imported from the United States. Importations of naphtha amounted to 5,180,238 liters, valued at P.466,232, all of which came from the United States. Importations of lubricating oils amounted to 253,325 liters valued at P.286,448.

It is expected that a greatly increased amount of taxation will be derived from these oils under the new law provided the courts do not declare it unconstitutional.

AN "EMDEN" STORY.

A correspondent at Cairo has had placed in his hands the story of an eyewitness of the destruction of the *Emden*. It agrees with the accounts already given, but reports an incident on the *Sydney*'s return to her place to escort the convoy, after smashing the *Emden*, which deeply impressed the prisoners. The cruiser *Melbourne* signalled the *Sydney* to steam through the lines. The captain replied that there must be no cheering, as he had German wounded aboard, and some might be dying. The *Sydney* steamed past 40 transports, whose decks and rigging were packed with patriotic men. Appreciating the gallant captain's motives, they refrained from demonstration, though they were deeply stirred by the part the Australian warship had played in an historic engagement. Two German officers asked the reason of the silence. When told they were much affected. One, taking the English officer by the hand, said: "You have been kind, but this crowns all. We cannot speak to thank you for it."

DISASTROUS HURRICANE AT SAMOA.

3,000 ISLANDERS FACING STARVATION.

A San Francisco despatch to the *Cable News American*, dated February 11th, states that word has been received there of a terrific hurricane which has swept over Tutuila and the Manua islands in the Samoan group. It is feared that many lives have been lost and that shipping in the island harbours has been badly damaged by the effect of the storm. The hurricane was the worst experienced in the Samoan Islands in the past decade and raged for several days.

A later despatch announces that more than 3,000 islanders residing in the Samoan group are facing starvation and want as a result of the recent hurricane which swept the islands. Two large settlements were devastated by the storm and crops were damaged. The formation of a relief expedition from San Francisco is being discussed.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN." THE RIGHT BANK ARMING FOR THE INVADERS.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" is something more than a national sentiment, writes a correspondent in the *Daily Chronicle*. The Watch on the Rhine is very close indeed. From Basle to Coblenz the right bank of the great river has been put in an extraordinary state of defence.

From a barge owner who has been down the Rhine from Basle to Mannheim I learn that there are earthworks in certain parts along the river bank. Some places near bridges have been mined and others strewn with branches and debris to make forced crossings difficult.

A mile or two away from the Swiss frontier, at Basle—at Hueningen—reserve troops are even now working hard on defence preparations. Higher up Alt-Breisach (the town on the right of eastern bank, over against the Alsation fortress of Neu-Breisach) is being transformed into a fortress. Between Hueningen and Alt-Breisach the ground has been carefully prepared for trenches. There are also feverish preparations between Neuenburg (on the right bank overlooking the bridge leading westward to Muelhausen) and the river. Similar measures have been taken between Alt-Breisach and the part opposite Strassburg (Kehl).

Strassburg itself, already before the war one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, is surrounded by newly-built earth and cement works, which are still being strengthened, and there are heavy defence preparations on the right side of the river and the line of first-rate fortresses, the line Neu-Breisach, Strassburg, Gernersheim, Mayence.

FROM QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE.

Queen Alexandra sent a characteristic New Year's message to the Women of the Empire, especially those who have lost loved ones in the war. It is a message of encouragement, brimful of that tender human sympathy that links all women who bear great sorrows heroically. She writes:—"I wish to send to the Women of the Empire, at this great crisis in our history, a message of hope and consolation for the New Year."

You have been through a period of great suffering by the loss of dear ones, and many more sacrifices will yet be demanded of you; but I feel that they will be borne with that patience and fortitude which have supported and sustained you throughout the last five terrible months. You have suffered in a great and just cause, and my earnest prayer is that in your sorrow you may be consoled by the thought that those who are near and dear to you have died like heroes for their King and country. May God pour His infinite blessings upon you in whatever calamities you are called upon to bear, until the blessings of peace once more dawn upon us.—*Alexandra*.

The message, of solace, prayer and hope, is sent through the editor of *The Gentlewoman*.

ECONOMY IN CLUBS.

PROBLEMS ACCENTUATED BY THE WAR.

The destructive effect of the war on clubs is particularly marked in the Service institutions to which junior officers belong, writes a correspondent in *The Times*. Of the 4,000 members of the Junior Army and Navy Club no less than 100 have been killed in four months of warfare. The senior clubs—such as the Army and Navy and Naval and Military—the membership of which includes many retired officers, are not suffering equally, as the heaviest mortality at the front has been among officers below the rank of captain. In all cases, however, the candidates for election are not so numerous as in previous years, and the war is exacting a steady toll.

In *The Times* a correspondent drew attention to the problems which the war has brought, and it is apparent that they were, if anything, under-stated. The secretary of one of the largest political clubs in London declared that the war had really accentuated difficulties which had been growing up in peace time. In his own club the Budget taxation of 1909 had caused them an additional expense of four or five hundred pounds a year. Entertaining during recent years had fallen off, and the week-end and the motor-car had considerably reduced dining-room receipts. Since the outbreak of war these receipts had still further declined. The prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks after 10 p.m. was a serious matter in estimating receipts.

It is pretty generally agreed among club secretaries that judicious economy will have to be practised in order to make the best of what is undoubtedly going to be a bad year. Renovations, and redecorations will probably be postponed. It is out of the question to increase subscriptions, as it would make up the mind of members who are already contemplating resignation. In one club where the price of drinks was not raised after the Budget of 1909, the additional tax is now going to be passed on to the members.

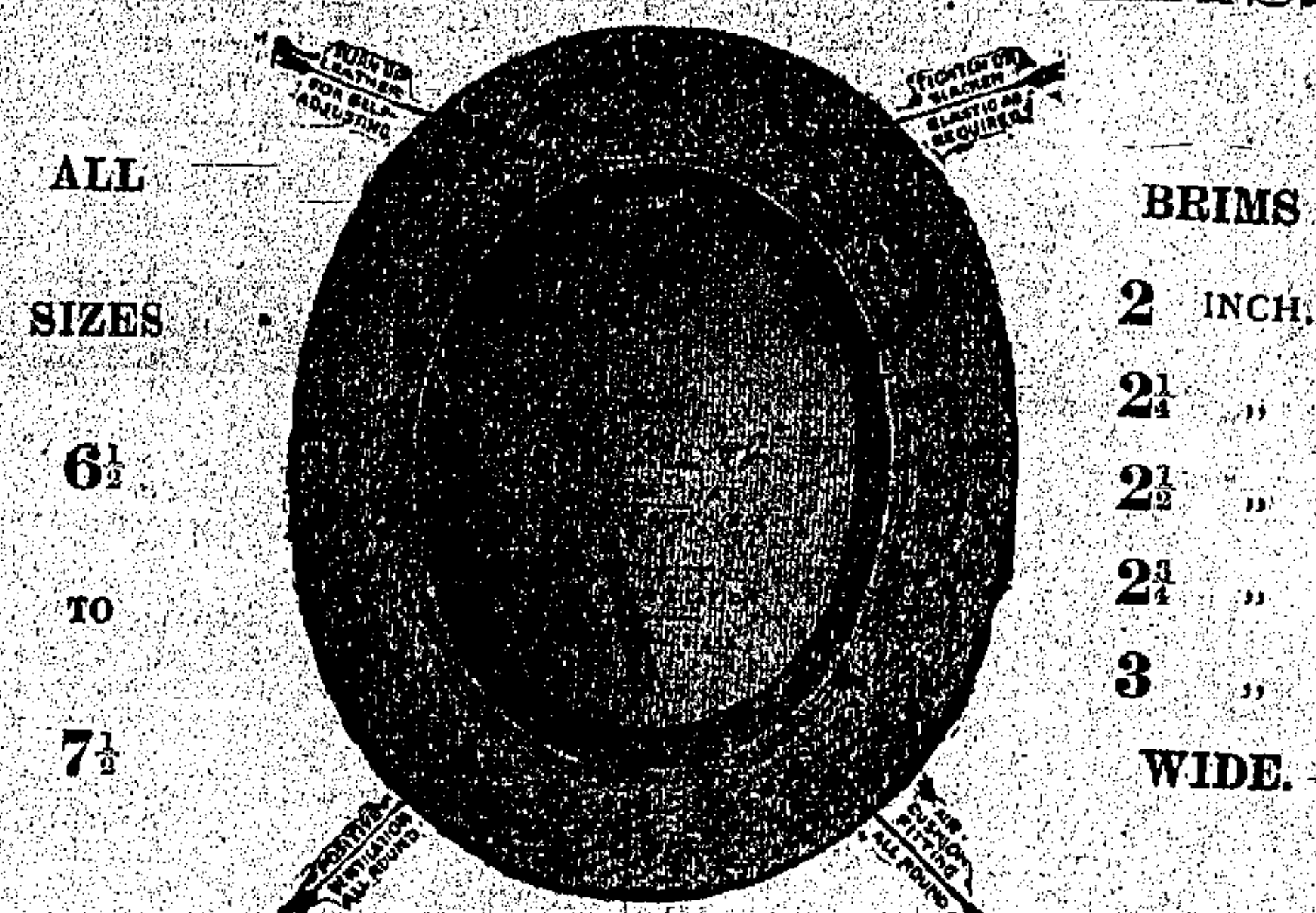
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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741-1742)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED.

LINCOLN, BENNETT HATS.



ALL SIZES 6 1/2 TO 7 1/2
BRIMS 2 INCH 2 1/2 2 3/4 3 WIDE.
THE LATEST SHAPES IN STRAW HATS
\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

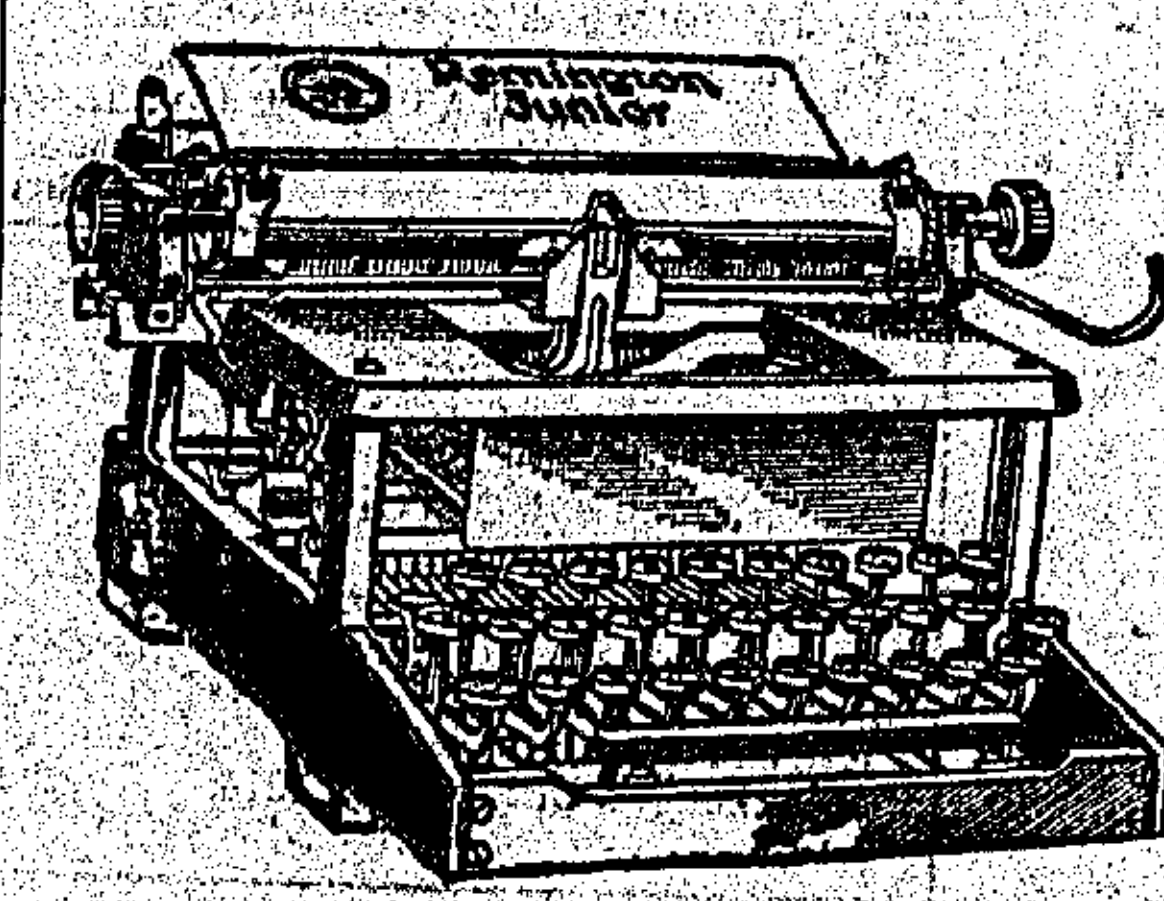
REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back space, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work, and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. (Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.)

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO. LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A CLERK for General Office Work.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [304]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 19th February, 1915. The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III. Cap. 45 and 41 George III. Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company. J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.P.D., Treasury Chest Officer. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [306]

THEATRE ROYAL.
MESSRS. GONSALEZ BROS.
PRESENT
THE
ITALIAN GRAND
OPERA COY.
TO-NIGHT!
19th FEBRUARY:
"FAUST."

SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY:
"CARMEN."
MONDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY:
"MIGNON."
TUESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY:
"OTELLO."
WEDNESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY:
"ERANI."
THURSDAY, 25th FEBRUARY:
"TOSCA."
FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY:
"BARRIERE DE SEVIGLIA."

PRICES AS USUAL.

CASH BOOKING ONLY AT
MOUTRIE'S.

SPECIAL MATINEE
PERFORMANCE:
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 20th Feb.,
at 3 P.M. SHARP.
"IL TROVATORE."

PRICES... \$2.00
Children Half-Price to Reserved Seats.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [355]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[305]

S. I. YAMATOYA.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

REPRESENTATIVE:

K. TAKAHASHI,
Residing at HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED PERSONALLY
OR BY LETTER.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY
ATTENDED TO.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [294]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, HONGKONG, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 20th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [284]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, HONGKONG, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [249]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Consulate Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1915, until FRIDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1915, both days inclusive. **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [290]

ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 P.M., at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 26th FEBRUARY, 1915, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[303]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. BREMEN & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date. **CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.**
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbour, from June or July.
Apply to—
Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [48]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

No. 9, STEWART TERRACE, PRAYA, from April to October.
W. L. CARTER.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [302]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madam Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

TO LET.

TWO VERY LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.
Apply—
N. MODY & Co.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [263]

TO LET.

No. 6, "TORRES BUILDINGS"
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [263]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASA,
Care of E. B. BARNET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

No. 168, TEN PRAY, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [56]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PRAY. From 1st May next. For further particulars apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and Gardens around, at present in the occupation of the Officers' Mess John Palmer. Apply to—
STEWART & WILLSON,
Solicitors for the Owner.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [281]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 20, WONG KAI-CHONG ROAD, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PRAY, HODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915. [28]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [31]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [280]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [28]

TO LET.

No. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Praya East, from 1st February).
"SHUN-CHIEF" Garden Road, to let furnished (8 Rooms).
"BOGATE", Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
"BILANDONAN", No. 54, Mount Kallott Road, 6 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PRAY (Unfurnished).
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW", PRAY, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 52, THE PRAY (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS).
"KIRKENDON", Furnished, No. 12, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BRACONFIELD", Battery Road, No. 39, Ten Pray (CAMERON VILLAS).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL", Baker Road, Peak.
Apply to—
LINSTRAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.

By APPOINTMENT to His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET, AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S
SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY. [18]

BIRTHS.

SHELLIM.—On February 12th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. SHELLIM, a son.
THOMPSON.—On February 15th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES THOMPSON, a daughter.

DEATHS.

HENRY.—On February 12th, at Shanghai, SYMPHON HENRY, aged 42.
SANDRICH.—On February 11th, at Shanghai, JAMES EDWARD DUDNEY, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. SANDRICH, aged 9 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C. **LONDON OFFICE**: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1915.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Chinese Press of the North is naturally very excited over the reports which have been published in regard to Japan's demands on China for numerous concessions of a diversified character. So far, there has been no official publication of the demands, but their general character has been, doubtless, more or less faithfully indicated in the reports published in the Press. It is certainly curious to learn that while the Chinese papers of the Capital, which claim to be well informed of the nature of the demands, take the gravest possible view of Japan's action, the *Times* in London and *Le Temps* in Paris agree in regarding Japan's demands as neither inimical to the integrity of China nor such as to warrant serious objection by the Powers, who have in years past endeavoured to safeguard their interests by international agreements which guarantee the "open door" and equal opportunity in China to the trade of all nations. The *Peking Gazette* gives us the following Chinese view of the situation:—

Although it is possible to contend that the demands, taken singly, "do not affect and do not injure the territorial integrity of China, and do not affect and do not injure the properties and interests of other Powers," there can be no doubt that, taken in the aggregate, the Japanese exactions do injure the territorial integrity of China, and do affect and do injure the properties and interests of other Powers. Any attempt to suggest otherwise is utterly futile. We have every reason to believe that the demands are of a nature gravely affecting certain vital interests of this country and are undoubtedly in conflict

with the large interests of other countries in China, particularly those of Great Britain, whose long-established policy will be jeopardised and perhaps frustrated by Japan's intrusion in the Yangtze Valley and elsewhere in China. Not only is industrial predominance aimed at, but, if she is suffered to have a free hand, Japan will secure a dominant voice in the foremost branches of the internal administration of China involving a positive disturbance of the existing status quo and the ultimate diminution of foreign interests and the curtailment of the commercial and industrial activities of other countries.

On the other hand, we have *Le Temps* saying that the Japanese demands do not conflict with French interests, that M. Sazonov does not consider that they are contrary to Russian interests, and "even if they should clash with Great Britain's interests at certain points there are too many links of friendship and interest between Japan and Great Britain for a basis of agreement not to be found." Moreover, by way of saving the French conscience on the subject, *Le Temps* adds that Japan will need both the London and Paris markets to profit by the advantages she will obtain. A basis of agreement, therefore, will not be lacking. "The principle of China's integrity is not involved; it is only a matter of economic competition." And this view apparently is also adopted by *The Times*. On the other hand, telegrams which have reached Japan from the United States show that Japan's action is viewed in diplomatic circles in America with considerable apprehension. One of the telegrams states that the American Government considers that if Japan's demands are accepted they will conflict with America's policy of maintaining the territorial integrity of China and preserving the "open door." It seems to be understood in Washington that Japan is trying to obtain privileges along the Yangtze and in Fukien Province, with the tacit approval of Great Britain. The United States Government is described as "closely watching the situation." Meanwhile we are being told in the telegrams that as all indications point to the Powers being prepared to allow Japan a free hand in China, Japan is not only renewing demands which in the face of early opposition from the Chinese she withdrew, but is actually enlarging her programme. There is no disguising the fact that these demands are exciting intense indignation throughout the country, and this seems to be particularly the case in the Province of Fukien, which, according to the reports, Japan desires to have earmarked as her special sphere of influence. Mass meetings are being held, and exhortations are being made by speakers in the various districts of the Province to sink their local differences and unite in opposition to a common danger. A boycott of foreign goods (meaning, no doubt, Japanese goods) is being advocated among "measures to be taken to avert the common danger."

While the President has sought to allay public feeling by a long message to the Provinces, in which he suggests rather than affirms that the fears of the people—Chinese and foreigners alike—have been exaggerated by the published reports, it is significant that neither the Chinese Government nor the Government of Japan has yet ventured to make public the text of the Japanese Note. Obviously that would be the most effective way of refuting what errors and misconceptions may exist in the public mind, and it is unlikely that they will be removed by any other means. The only general conclusion which it is possible to derive from the available information is that Japan finds the present a suitable opportunity to extend, by diplomatic means, her economic and political interests in China; and is able to count upon the readiness of Great Britain, France and Russia to acquiesce in this as a *quid pro quo* for valuable services rendered to the Allies in capturing Germany's Eastern base and assisting to clear the Eastern seas of enemy ships. Germany at present is not a Power that counts at Peking, and if Japan is able to satisfy the United States, as she has apparently satisfied the other Powers, that the privileges she is seeking are not incompatible with the maintenance of the policy which was designed by the United States Government to ensure the integrity of China, and the maintenance of the "open door" with equal opportunity for the trade of all countries, she will not have much difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Government of China.

We are asked to remind the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of the meeting which takes place to-morrow, 20th inst., at noon, at the City Hall.

The Bishop of Victoria will give a course of three Lent lectures at St. Paul's College at 10.45 a.m. on February 19th, 26th and March 5th. Subject:—The Epistle to the Church of Laodicea—Rev. iii., 14-22.

The *Peking Daily News* says it is reported that the American Legation has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that further negotiations for the Huii Consignancy Loan will be postponed for another year, owing to the European War.

It is stated in the Japanese paper published at Dairen that the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway is to be transferred to the Management of the South Manchuria Railway Co., assisted by men having good experience in railway traffic under the control of the Japanese Garrison.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the prisoner who is charged with stealing fifteen tons of coal from the *Komagata Maru* did not answer to his name when called, he being on bail. Accordingly, the bail, which amounted to \$200, was estreated, and the Chief Justice ordered a warrant for arrest to be issued.

During the hearing of a case at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Chief Justice asked a witness to remember that the Supreme Court was not a Chinese theatre. At this particular time the witness, a Chinese woman, raised her voice almost to a scream, and commenced to wave her arms in a most dramatic manner towards the prisoner. Hence the remark.

The gesticulations of a Chinese woman witness at the Criminal Sessions yesterday led the Chief Justice to inquire the reason. The interpreter informed his lordship that the woman was merely swearing to the prisoner's actions "by the light." He explained that such people swore by Heaven when there was no open space, and by the light when there was an open space.

When his name was called as a jurymen at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Sapper Blackburn, of the local Volunteer Corps, explained to the Chief Justice that he was engaged on searchlight duty two nights out of three, and would be glad if he could be excused. The Chief Justice, in view of the fact that the applicant was serving his country in the manner stated, released him from jury service.

So successful has the visit of the Italian Opera Company to Hongkong proved, that Messrs. Gonzalez, Bros. have decided to remain for another week. As will be seen from our advertisement columns, a new and very attractive selection of operas will be presented, comprising the dainty "Mignon," the bright and amusing "Barbieri de Seviglia," the rather gruesome but melodious "Tosca," as well as "Otello" and "Erani."

We are requested by the Organising Committee of the Concert at the Italian Convent in aid of Lady Lugard's Belgian Refugees Fund to state that a sum of \$240 has been handed to the Mother Superior, by whom the money was forwarded to Lady May with a request to transmit it to the Belgian Consul, who had kindly offered to remit the amount to its destination. The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following donations.—Mrs. Ho Fook \$100, Mrs. Ho Wing \$50, Mrs. Ho Lu \$20, Mrs. Ho Kuong \$20 and Mrs. S. L. Ho \$10.

ESCAPE OF GERMAN PRISONERS AT KOWLOON.
THREE AT LARGE, ONE CAUGHT.
MYSTERY OF A SUBTERRANEAN EXCAVATION.

During Wednesday, four of the German prisoners in the concentration camp at Kowloon escaped. One was caught late the same day at Sheung Shui and brought back to Hongkong, but at a late hour last night the other three were still at large. The discovery was made as a fifth man was endeavouring to escape, and he was shot at and eventually conveyed to the camp.

Investigations then made went to show that a tunnel, from 20 to 30 yards long, had been bored from the camp, passing under the railings and barbed-wire entanglements, the exit being several yards on the other side of the fences and wire. When darkness arrived the four prisoners, by some means or other, were able to elude the guards, gain the hole which they had dug out, and reach the other side in safety, at once making for Chinese territory. A vigilant search is being made for the three Germans who are still at liberty.

The manner in which the subterranean passage was dug out indicates that the escaped prisoners must have worked upon it zealously for many hours without the guards having any knowledge of what was being done. It appears that some time ago a stage was erected in a matchbox for entertainment purposes and allowed to remain. It was under this stage that the prisoners who escaped dug their shaft and drove the heading by which they succeeded in getting out of the camp.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

REFERENCES TO BRITAIN'S "HUNGER WAR."

BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

GERMANS REPORT SEVERE RUSSIAN REVERSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

THE TOLERANCE OF NEUTRALS IN BRITAIN'S "HUNGER WAR."

LONDON, February 18th.
7.40 a.m.

The German reply to the American Note declares that Great Britain's violations of Naval International Law, including the inhuman attempt to starve civilised German people into submission, and the neutrals acquiescence in such violations, especially the unimpeded traffic in arms by American firms to Germany's enemies, had forced Germany, after six months of patient waiting, to take reprisals.

Germany trusts that neutrals will be equally as tolerant with her as they have been with the British hunger-war, even though her measures may involve new terrors in naval warfare, by means of mine sowing and submarines.

Neutrals will be given ample time to avoid the war zone, and if they enter it they will be solely responsible for unfortunate accidents.

The Note recommends that United States' warships shall convoy American merchantmen, and hopes that the American Government, after a further consideration of the traffic in arms, will come to a conclusion corresponding with a spirit of real neutrality.

Germany will be most grateful if the United States finds a way of enabling Germany to import the necessities of life.

BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICA'S NOTE.

CIVILIAN AND ARMED FORCES.

LONDON, February 18th.

Sir Edward Grey's final reply to the American Note of December 28th has been published. It elaborates the arguments advanced in the preliminary reply, and emphasises that the distinction between foodstuffs destined for the civilian population and those for armed forces disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces disappears, as it has done in Germany. However much is imported for civil use, by military will, consumed it military exigencies require it, especially now that the German Government has assumed control of all foodstuffs.

The letter concludes with the statement that while Great Britain will avoid doing injury to neutrals, Germany's intention to sink merchantmen and their cargoes without verifying the nationality and character of the ships, or providing for the safety of the crews, makes it necessary for the Government to consider measures to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents, and others to remain bound thereby.

[HABAS SERVICE.]

GENERAL PAU IN GREECE.

LONDON, February 18th.

General Pau, who is going on a French Mission to Russia, has arrived at Athens. He received an enthusiastic reception.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE RUSSIAN REVERSE.

NOTABLE GERMAN SUCCESS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, February 17th.

An Amsterdam telegram communicates a Berlin *communiqué* which states that after a nine days' winter battle in the region of the Masurian Lakes the Russian Tenth Army, consisting of eleven infantry and several cavalry divisions, has been thrown across the frontier.

The *communiqué* claims that the Russians were almost encircled and severely beaten. Those remaining escaped into the forest east of Suwalki and Augustovo.

Many Russians were killed. The number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but they surely number over 50,000.

Forty guns, sixty machine guns and much war material were captured. The Kaiser attended the decisive battles.

The German troops consisted of old Easterns and young troops especially allotted to this task. The young troops proved equal to their older comrades despite the very adverse weather.

General von Hindenburg directed the operations, which were splendidly carried out by Generals Eishorn and von Buelow.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

ALMOST A WHOLE GERMAN BATTALION BAYONNETTED.

LONDON, February 18th.

To-day's Petrograd *communiqué* says: The fighting on the right bank of the Vistula continues practically in the same regions, and is very desperate in some of the sectors.

There is no change on the left of the Vistula.

We repulsed an attack on the front Khava-Vykorotek, in Galicia, inflicting heavy loss and capturing 1,410 prisoners.

We also repulsed an attack further East. The Germans delivered a series of sustained and impetuous attacks between Kozimoka and the Wyshoff Pass. All were repulsed with heavy losses. Almost a whole battalion of the enemy was bayonnetted and the survivors captured.

At Bukovina there is no change.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

LIST OF 3,000 NAMES.

LONDON, February 17th.

A Gazette issued to-night had twenty-seven pages containing Field Marshal Sir John French's recommendations for gallant and distinguished service in the field. These include the names of all ranks and all arms, also naval transport men and naval airmen, the Indian Army, and Queen Alexandra's nurses. Altogether, the list contains about 3,000 names.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, February 17th.

5.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states: Despite an intense cannonade, French and British aircraft, which were engaged attacking Ghislies and Ostend, returned unharmed.

Belgian artillery were successful in their bombardments of German concentrations and shelters.

We repulsed German counter-attacks delivered in the night-time at Champagne.

There has been activity in the Argonne. We destroyed a block-house at Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and also a hundred metres of trenches.

Three German battalions attacked in a most violent manner between Four-de-Paris and hill 232, westward of Bouvillies, but we completely repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses and capturing prisoners.

We carried, at Bois-de-Malancourt, one hundred metres of trenches.

GOOD PROGRESS BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, February 18th.
1.45 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states: Between the sea and the Oise our artillery dispersed numerous bodies of troops, and destroyed convoys at Caissons.

We carried two lines of trenches in north Arras, and also repulsed violent counter-attacks, taking prisoners and inflicting heavy loss. Many German officers were among the killed.

The progress made on the 18th in the sector of Rheims, near Loivre, has been maintained and we have consolidated in Champagne.

We have continued our gains in north-west Perthes, and captured enemy positions over a front of 800 yards.

All the German counter-attacks north of Mesi-les-Hurlus and Beausejour have been repulsed.

In the Argonne we have advanced to Bois-la-Gracie and maintained the position, notwithstanding two violent counter-attacks and very hot bayonet encounters which cost the enemy dear.

A strong German attack at Four-de-Paris was repulsed.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse we have advanced at various points.

In Alsace we have seized the heights dominating Sudelle farm.

Our aeroplanes bombarded Freiburg in Breisgau.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS FRENCH STEAMER.

LONDON, February 17th.

It is officially announced that the German submarine U16 sank the French steamer *Ville de Lille* between Cherbourg and Dunkirk, allowing the crew to take to the boats.

SHIPPING AS USUAL.

"INVINCIBLE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH SEAMAN."

LONDON, February 18th.

The Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association, in a letter addressed to Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Runciman, declares that broadcast inquiries among ship-masters and officers reveal the invincible spirit of the British seaman that there shall be no shrinking from the German threat, and they only regret that they are unable to retaliate.

The Association suggests that mercantile ship-masters be granted an unpaid temporary commission in the Naval Reserve, and the payment of a war bonus to ship-masters and officers by the shipowners.

An enquiry of the principal steamship lines elicited the replies that their sailings would be as usual, as there was nothing to be feared.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A ZEPPELIN ABLAZE.

CREW INTERNEED IN DENMARK.

LONDON, February 17th.

A Copenhagen telegram reports that two Zeppelins passed westward into France this morning, proceeding northward.

The first returned at one o'clock and the second at five o'clock. The latter descended on the beach at Fance after the crew of fourteen were captured and will be interned.

An Amsterdam telegram says that the Dutch steamer *Helena*, on arrival at Rotterdam, reported having been followed by a Zeppelin, which disappeared after flag-wagging.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

AN APOLOGY.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Director General of Police at Constantinople has formally expressed regret at the insult to the Greek Naval Attaché by the Turkish policeman, and has promised to issue a *communiqué* to that effect. The incident is now regarded as closed.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, the Hon. Neil Primrose announced that Great Britain had made strong representations to the United States in regard to the treatment meted out to British prisoners in Germany, and calling attention to the provisions of the Hague Convention.

THE GALLANT LEICESTERS.

LONDON, February 17th.

In an Order issued to-day, His Majesty expresses his appreciation of the services of the 2nd Leicester Regiment.

Field Marshal Sir John French recently addressed the regiment, and paid a tribute to their gallantry.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MAKING CAPITAL OF "TIMES" LEADER.

LONDON, February 17th.

Japan is making capital out of the *Times* editorial, and her demands are now more extensive, including permission for Buddhists to engage in missionary work in China.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

ICE-BOUND COLLIER FREED.

PEKING, February 17th.

The *Seikyo* Syndicate's collier, which was ice-bound in the Gulf of Pechili, has now been freed from the ice.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE IN PEKING.

PEKING, February 17th.

A branch of the Patriotic League has been formed, Sir Robert Bredon being elected President.

CHINESE FISHERMEN.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Tsang Fat, 40, and Cheung Sz Fat, who reside in village at Mirs Bay, were charged with assaulting two other Chinamen, Mo Chan Tung and Wong Tsz, and also with stealing 825, twelve silver buttons, three silver rings, and pieces of clothing. They all pleaded ignorance of the facts.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. C. D. Sullivan (foreman), A. J. W. Rosser, B. Wong Tape, C. Hall, J. Stalker, F. A. Barradas, and J. Reed.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) said that all the prisoners were fishermen, and, with another man, broke into a house and took various things. The jury would have no doubt that a robbery had been committed, but the question was whether the men who were charged were concerned in it. The evidence was not very strong in respect to the identification of the men, except that they were well-known in the village. One of the complainants would swear that the men charged were the robbers, but his wife, apparently, did not recognise them. When the alarm was given the robbers got away in a boat, and were pursued by some of the villagers, who, however, failed to get them. These villagers would say that the men in the dock were among the robber gang, also that some of them were armed and that two carried torches. The men were found not guilty and discharged.

SEQUEL TO STABBING AFFRAY.

CHINESE GETS TWELVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

The story of a stabbing affray was told at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when Chan Sam was charged with armed robbery and also with wounding a Chinese woman named Wong Sa Min, at Yaumati. He pleaded guilty to the charge of wounding only.

The Attorney-General said that all he could do was to direct the jury's attention to the nature of the woman's wounds. Prisoner had only admitted wounding, but the reason he gave for having done this was one which would reduce his act to a matter of very much less gravity than if it had been done with intent to rob. He (the Attorney-General) therefore felt bound to proceed with the charge of armed robbery also, which the Crown were alleging; that the act was not committed in the heat of passion, which the prisoner said was the case, but that it was done when the woman refused to return to prisoner some money which he said he had given her to keep for him. Prisoner had said that he bought the knife when the woman refused to return him \$50. That itself, said the Attorney-General, showed that there was premeditation, and that the act was not done in the heat of passion. A person in a passion would have used any weapon which happened to be close at hand, and not gone out of his way to purchase a knife.

Dr. Moore said the wound, which was over the right eye, was one inch and a half deep and two inches long. It could have been inflicted by the knife produced, though some force would have had to be used despite the fact that the knife was sharp.

Mr. T. Browne, Government Analyst, said that he had examined the clothing produced, and found human blood stains upon it.

After hearing further evidence, the jury, by six to one, found prisoner not guilty of the charge of armed robbery, but were unanimous in finding him guilty of wounding, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

VOLUNTEER AID DETACHMENT.

CORPS FOR HONGKONG.

It is proposed to form in the Colony a Voluntary Aid Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Association. Large numbers of men and women are enrolled in these Detachments in England, where they are receiving the wounded as they arrive from the Continent, conveying them to Hospitals or Convalescent Homes and there, in many cases, taking entire charge of them. There are many ladies here who are well qualified by training and experience, and who are willing to give their services if required locally, but help in order to be efficient must be properly organized. The Detachment, when formed, will be trained and maintained in a state of efficiency by its own officers, and tested by periodical inspection by the Military Authorities. The regulation uniform will be worn.

The officers of a Detachment are:—1. Commandant, 1. Medical Officer, 1. Quartermaster and Hon. Secretary, 1. Pharmacist, 1. Lady Superintendent (preferably a trained nurse), and 20 members (at least). Lady May has very kindly consented to become Commandant, and Dr. Sibree to become Medical Officer. Members must be either registered medical practitioners, pharmacists, trained nurses, or ladies who have obtained the St. John Ambulance Association Certificates in First Aid and Home Nursing. Classes of instruction in these two subjects will be started at once to afford to ladies who wish to qualify an opportunity of doing so.

A meeting was held at Government House at noon yesterday, when Colonel Gordon Hall explained the duties of members.

Only those who had qualified were invited to attend this meeting. All those present signified their willingness to join the Detachment, and it was decided to hold classes of instruction as above at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, commencing on Monday, March 1st, at 11 a.m., when Dr. Alice Sibree has kindly consented to commence a course of lectures on Home Nursing.

Ladies who do not hold St. John's Ambulance Certificates, and who are anxious to join the Detachment, are invited to attend the lectures at the Military Hospital.

GRAND OPERA.

LARGE AUDIENCE WITNESSES "RIGOLETTO."

The Theatre Royal was again crowded last evening when the Italian Grand Opera Company presented "Rigoletto," and it can only be said that the talented company enhanced its already commendable reputation by a masterly presentation of this powerful opera.

M. Belloni took the title-role, and upon his very capable shoulders rested the greatest responsibility. His splendid acting, together with Mlle. Consalvi's superb singing, were the chief factors in the success achieved.

To-night, the Company presents Gounod's world-famed "Faust."

NOTES FROM PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 10th.

GERMAN SATEMONGERING.

Whether the German Minister here actually fears that there will be an uprising among the Chinese in consequence of the strong anti-Japanese feeling, or whether he fears that danger is threatened from other quarters is not very clear, but the preparations which are being made to put the German Legation's defences in order are very apparent. Sandbags have been placed on the portion of the city wall which comes under the care of the German Legation, iron railings at the ramps have been erected, and the gates are in good condition and well guarded. What do these preparations mean? As the German preparations are continued behind the Belgian Legation, the question is being asked—Who entrusted the Germans with the duty of defending the Belgian Legation? Presumably this is not a result of the German "annexation" of Belgium.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP. A very pleasant gathering took place at the Wajchiapin on Saturday night on the occasion of a smoking concert arranged by the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau. There must have been over 300 present, including the British Minister, Sir Robert Bredon, members of the Legation staff, Admiral Sah, Admiral Tsai Ting Kan, and other Chinese notabilities. The programme was Chinese and foreign, and proved very entertaining, the feature being the conjuring of Han Ching Wen and the clever performance of his two juvenile assistants, who balanced themselves on their heads and went through a regular meal, using chop sticks, and drinking from a glass in this inverted position.

THE SITUATION.

Needless to say, the absorbing topic here is the situation which has arisen between China and Japan. For the Chinese, at least, it transcends the great war in importance, and whatever be the outcome it will take some time for Japan to outlive the intense feeling which has been created against her in the Chinese mind. It will be understood that the wildest rumours are in circulation, and ridiculous statements are made in the vernacular press which make one marvel at the intelligence of the responsible editors. One paper announced that the belligerents in Europe were to stop fighting for two weeks in order to consider the position in the Orient. There is no doubt that most of the Chinese look to the British to help them at this time by restraining Japan. The authorities seem to take a calmer view of the situation than they did a couple of weeks ago, and though the order forbidding discussion of the matter in public places may seem arbitrary, the authorities have good reason for taking this step.

CHINA NEW YEAR.

The usual efforts to balance accounts at the end of the lunar year are being made these days, just as if there were no official adoption of the Gregorian calendar, but the authorities evidently mean to force the people from their old customs. Shopkeepers in Peking are forbidden to close their places of business, and householders are advised not to display flags or to indulge in celebrations—a proceeding which would be regarded in other countries as unwarranted interference with the liberty of the subject. But we do not hear so much high falutin' talk about the process of liberty or of the equality of all the subjects of the Republic. Those who know the Chinese and existing conditions agree that this element of compulsion is absolutely essential if reforms are to be inaugurated. The talk about the happiness of the people cutting of the queue seems to be a sideshow and probably there will now be a growth or two about the prohibition of the old time celebration, but it will not have any great effect.

MUNICIPAL.

Municipal improvements are being carried out in the capital. Streets are being fairly well cared for, and in the main thoroughfares men daily sprinkle the surface in order to minimise the dust nuisance, which is very acute these days. In the cold weather the water freezes almost as soon as it reaches the ground and the roads then have an added danger. What is needed, however, is a central authority to devise building regulations and have these carried out. This is a necessity in view of the increasing number of foreign style buildings which are being erected, particularly in Morrison Street and in the Hatamen. Many of them are jerry built and very ugly, and if a commission were to decide upon some style suitable to Peking the result should be to materially enhance the appearance of the streets.

VACCINATION.

Owing to smallpox being rather rife, most of the foreigners here, especially the British, are being vaccinated, and complimentary remarks are frequently heard when some innocent friend knocks up against the aching arm. It has affected the muster at drill these mornings.

PERSONAL.

I have already informed you about the Hongkong German Consul incident, and have now only to note that Mr. and Mrs. Nilsson have left this week for Hongkong. It would be interesting to know if they encountered the other "Mr. Nilsson" at Shanghai, where he is now supposed to be resting.

WOUNDED INDIANS.

A VISIT TO BRIGHTON PAVILION.

Should anyone be disposed to regard a visit to our Indian sick and wounded as something sad and unpleasant to be faced for duty's sake it would be well to assure him at once that in the Brighton Pavilion at least he will be most agreeably surprised, says *The Times*. Pain, of course, is to be seen and ugly wounds, and fine young men reduced to crawling cripples, but still the general note is cheerfulness and hope, and a full measure of that brave, quiet patience which is the crowning virtue of the East.

To anyone who speaks easily the language of Northern India such a visit cannot fail to be happy and helpful, both for him and the Indian soldiers. "Our King, Sahib, is very satisfied with us people," quietly remarks a poor fellow, helpless from frost-bite in the trenches. "It is a true saying," is the obvious answer, more especially as one looks round at the marvellous and elaborate care with which every detail for their comfort has been thought out. Another, whose right leg was cut off twice—once below and again above the knee—eagerly traces lines on the flat coverlet where the missing leg should be, to illustrate the positions of the trenches where he fought. "Does your leg hurt much?" one asks. "No, Sahib," he answers quietly. "My people are quite ready to die for the Sirkar" (English Government). "What work are you doing, Sahib?" asks a third. "I have been a pensioner for seven years and came back to help the Sirkar." "My father is a pensioner too, and he came back without pay," is the rather humiliating reply. "Do English people put oil on their hair?" asks a handsome youth from the Northern Frontier. "I greatly wish for oil for mine." The question is passed on to the "powers that be" and the clean white pillow-cases are thought of—but it ends, as most of their wishes do in oil to make him of a cheerful countenance, even though the regulations make no such concession to vanity.

Practically no wound now—perhaps we are right to do so, especially when we come to Sepoy Goring Singh, V. C. designer—to whom all sorts and conditions of men bring congratulations and greetings, and little gifts. Here and there, and everywhere the old Muslim formula, "Are you happy, are you content?" etc., meets with a ready assent. One man got quite confidential. "Sahib, tell the mess (nurses) to learn Hindustani," just like a child who expects to be amused and resents conversation which he cannot understand.

Many, very many, of the questions and answers have reference to the wounded officers. "Do our wounded officers, Sahib, stay in a king's house like this?" "Where is Captain Ishmit Sahib of our regiment? Please write and tell him that I, Sepoy Fazl Elahi Khan, was wounded two days after he was, and what a grand fight we had—how we killed 20 Germans and lost only three men." Another asks, "Shall I get a pension, Sahib? You see, I can't work any more (both his feet were gone). I served only seven years, but I could live on two rupees a month, 31 days! What should we think of for without feet on such an income as that?"

At the end of a long row of beds, as though guiding a squadron from the right, is a native officer of cavalry—a person of much dignity. "The Germans," says he, "are not good soldiers; they are not men of faith; surely God will not give victory to them; they have good big guns, Sahib, but when we get near they are the fold—their hands—" and the Sahib told us to spare a few," he added, thoughtfully, with manifest regret.

THE "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT" SAFE.

No. 45, Lombard Street, E.C., where, right amid the banks and financiers, Messrs. Chubb & Sons have their City depot, has been visited by interested crowds during the last day or two, says a recent London paper. Their purpose has been to see in operation the latest achievement of the men of science in their age-long battle with the criminal.

It is an achievement as wonderful in itself as it is creditable to British inventiveness and workmanship. It takes the shape of a mighty contrivance called the special treasury crane-hinged, anti-blow-pipe door.

Between fifty and sixty different classes of artificers have been engaged in making it—not individuals, but classes. At Elswick works a six-inch naval gun was fired point blank at the outer armour plate of a Chubb's treasury door, at a short range—and while the great 100 lbs. shell was splintered and fragments, the door-plate was quite unharmed.

In its movement this huge anti-cracks-man suggests nothing so much as a big gun on a man-o-war. A little wheel is turned, and, solidly and resistlessly, with majestic power and dignity, a mass of four and a half tons of metal advances to its place and shuts as tightly as a watch-case. The hinge makes a departure absolutely new.

THE "SLEEPY GIANT" AWAKE.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF CHINA.

INTERESTING REMARKS BY A Y.M.C.A. SECRETARY.

Speaking recently at the College of Law of the University of the Philippines, Mr. C. T. Wang, National Secretary for China of the Y.M.C.A., declared that the disturbed condition of China during the past few years was due to the awakening of the country from the centuries of lethargy. The East, he said, was known as a "sleepy" giant and China as the "sleepy giant," but this giant was now fully awake. During the past ten years it had undergone a change greater than during the prior 2,000 years. "When I was in the United States," he added, "they pointed out to me things 100 years old, but I told them that such things in China did not count, that in China what counted were things 2,000 years old or older, because China was an old nation. We have a Canal that runs from the centre of China to the sea, and a massive wall over 1,000 miles long, built over 2,000 years ago. If you visit Honan, the cradle of our civilization, you will find tablets so old that no record now exists of their antiquity, some of them being 3,000 to 4,000 years old. When a people get old they become sleepy; they get satisfied with their past; their students get into the way of thinking backward. They talk of heroes of 1,000 years ago, and progress is thus at a standstill and the people think little of their present and less of their future. To them new thought is heresy. The fossilization of the people resulting from this condition means lost lives. When I heard the Constabulary band in Shanghai I thought of the wonderful musical instruments we have in many of our old temples, instruments no one knows how to use now because music is a lost art to us. The preservation of wood is another lost art. Investigators into the condition of the great wall of China have found wooden piles 2,000 years old in a perfect state of preservation and bricks as good as though they were made yesterday. We are, as a result, 300 years behind the times in everything. Yet while we are 300 years behind it will not take us 300 years to catch up. We shall be a new China in a generation. China is like a fat man; he cannot move quick, but when he moves his momentum is tremendous.

China is grappling with great problems. Its people are conservative, and that is a great virtue. You will not expect me to say this as I have always been taken for a Radical. Conservative people always take what is good and do not make many breaks, because they are naturally slow. They are not educated enough to grasp the fundamental ideas of a nation to count as a factor must be constructive. You cannot change the life of a nation in a day. Mr. Wang went on to say that the Chinese were eager for education, and that was well demonstrated in the Y.M.C.A.s of the country. "You ask an American why he likes the 'Y,' and he will tell you because of the gymnastic facilities, but go to China and ask a Chinese member and he will tell you he likes it because of the educational facilities it offers him. In China there were four classes: first the students, second the farmers, third the coolies, and fourth the merchant. This was because the merchant in China had always been considered a parasite who did not work but lived on the needs of others. This, he said, was an erroneous idea that was fast losing ground. He said that China had enough coal in the soil to pay all the debts of the nation two thousand times over, but until that coal was brought to the surface and used in trade it was of no value. Speaking of the morals of the people, Mr. Wang said that the Chinese were a very moral people, due to Confucianism, and he believed that it would be a bad day for China when Confucianism was abolished, and he wanted to see it hand in hand with Christianity.

COPPER AS CONTRABAND

DECIDING FACTOR IN THE WAR.

GERMANY'S SUPPLIES.

"It is probably not clear to most people," writes a correspondent, quoted by a contemporary, "to how great an extent copper may become a deciding factor in the war. The use for which copper is most required is in the manufacture of small arms ammunition. This requires about a ton, per 100,000 rounds, and with a probable expenditure of 11 million rounds per day 100 tons per day are required to carry on the war. The total production of copper in Germany, Austria and Turkey and in the neighbouring neutral States amounts to about 30 tons per day, so that, providing none is obtainable from outside sources, the available stocks in Germany, Austria and Turkey at the outbreak of war are being reduced at the rate of 70 tons per day. The extent of these stocks can only be estimated, but owing to the high price of copper during the few months preceding the war, it is unlikely that more than a six months' working balance required for industrial purposes was available. Of this a considerable amount must have been used up industrially before all industry in Germany and Austria dependent upon copper came to an absolute standstill. Of the remainder a proportion must be set aside for gun ammunition, electrical war material, ship fittings, etc., so it may be assumed that only about a quarter of the copper used in a year for industrial purposes has been available for the manufacture of small arms ammunition. This amounts to about 8,000 tons and must have been exhausted in about 114 days or about by the end of November. To this must be added the reserves of gun ammunition and raw material for its manufacture. Putting this on the basis of a three years' turnover, at the rate of 250 rounds per rifle of the peace establishment plus a year's stock of raw material, we have roughly 800 million pounds, which will be exhausted in another four months, or by about the end of March.

USE OF OLD AMMUNITION.

"Though Germany has hitherto only used the best new copper procurable for the manufacture of ammunition, it is possible to remanufacture old ammunition. Allowing that 80 per cent. of the ammunition made is recovered and finds its way back to the melting pot, and that 80 per cent. of this can be remade into ammunition, there should be at the end of March a sufficient reserve to carry on for another four months until the end of July; by which time recoveries will produce a sufficient stock to carry on into October, after which the total reserve will be in process of collection, remanufacture and redistribution, and there will be no ammunition in the firing line, when the war must cease unless stocks are supplemented from outside sources. The above is a very sketchy estimate, but simple calculation will show that even a very large error in the assumed figures only varies the date of exhaustion by a month or two. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the amount of copper imported through neutral States. The total increased imports into the several neighbouring neutral States during November over the imports during the same period in 1913 amounted to something over £2,000,000. If this is representative of each month's imports and if, as may reasonably be supposed, a large proportion of this £2,000,000 represents contraband of war, and if only a small proportion is copper, there is not going to be any copper famine in Germany so far as it may affect the supply of ammunition. Every ship which has succeeded in running the blockade since the commencement of the war carrying 2,000 tons of copper is going to add another month on to the duration of the war. From the above the real pinch, so far as the supply of ammunition goes, may be expected some time after October next. How long after depends entirely upon how much American copper is allowed to slip by the British Fleet."

REVIEWS.

"Thracian Sea": A Novel. By JOHN HASTON. London: Eveleigh Nash.

This book is saturated with sex and socialism. The author, who describes himself as a socialist—"one not altogether negligible both as a poet and as a practical man of his hands"—dedicates his work to his mother. He describes it as "a socialist's study of the ideals and lives of, for the most part, middle-class people," and he admits it "may offend the susceptibilities of some." It is not written for children, but for thinking men and women. There was a time when a novel of this description would have been taboo; but nowadays people are broader minded in regard to the realities of life, and many will read this novel as much for the message it has to convey as for its story. Its earnestness cannot be gainsaid, neither can the high-mindedness of its author. The story traces the metamorphosis of a son of a City wholesale draper from a thoughtless sensualist into a chastened and devoted husband. He has been to Cambridge and accomplished nothing. A visit to a northern square gives him the opportunity of meeting an unsophisticated country girl, who bears him a son. He marries, however, a young woman of his own class; sets up a racing stable; bets on races and gambles on the Stock Exchange, and quickly drifts apart from a wife who has other and higher ideals. She falls in love with a curate, who is himself converted to socialism by a man who is represented as having written books on the subject but speaks in the language of Seven Dials (surely an inartistic lapse on the part of the author). Mrs. James Burdett is killed while hunting—"Thracian Sea" is the name of the horse she rides, and Burdett is on the verge of financial ruin, some sixteen years after his marriage, when his son by Margaret Yeomans, the country acquaintance of his earlier years, rides a winner in the Cesarewitch and rehabilitates his father's fortunes. An accident to the boy leads to the reunion of Burdett and Margaret, and the story ends in a joyful key. The novel is a powerful one, and is emblematic of the social unrest of our times. It is well calculated to make men and women think.

Another Grey Ghost Book. By JESSIE ADELAIDE MIDDLETON. London: Eveleigh Nash.

There is always a charm about a good ghost story—a goodly company sitting round the fire on Christmas Eve, the lights lowered, the wind sighing in the trees, and a good storyteller in full blast, what more likely to carry us back in imagination to olden times when ghosts were more generally believed in than they are to-day? Here we have a collection of stories dealing with the supernatural which may make the scoffers think twice before he gives voice to his scorn and doubts. Amongst those who have passed on their experiences to the authors are Sir H. W. Lucy ("Toby" of Punch), Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, Mrs. and the Hon. Ruth Scarlett, Mrs. Schwabe, Mrs. Forbes-Williams, Miss Frances Dillon (the actress), and others. There are London ghosts and ghosts from the West Indies, Canada and other places abroad, and ghostly manifestations from India. They are not all creepy, and most of them are fairly well authenticated, and for this we have to thank the industry and resourcefulness of the authors. The best authenticated of all ghost stories is that of the Wynyard family in this case, Captain Wynyard, of the 32nd Regiment, then lying at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton (in 1785), was sitting with Sir John Sherbrooke (afterwards Governor of Canada) when the apparition of the former's brother passed through the room. On the suggestion of a third officer who entered the room a few minutes later, a note was made of the occurrence, and in due course the mail from England brought news of the death of Wynyard's brother about the time his wraith was seen in Canada. But there are many more curious things recorded herein with commendable brevity, many incidents that are sure to stir the recollections of our readers and to recall legends hazarded down in their families.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MALTA"
Arrived Hongkong on 18th Feb. 1915.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex ss. "Medina" and "Kaiser-Hind."
From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 18th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on the 23rd inst., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be held on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be filed on or before 2nd March, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. DOI,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBROUGH, IMMINGHAM, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY"
Captain E. E. Williams, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

"MOGUL LINE" OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LENNOX"

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Mar., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 9.30 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1915.

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT

MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and Local Booksellers.

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong: Connecting with "GUJARAT" 17th Mar.
From COLOMBO: 17th Mar.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 5th March.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

ENTERED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

A Frequent Service of Fast Cargo Steamers will be maintained between above Ports.

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH"

on the 20th March and other high-powered Steamers at frequent intervals.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1915.

[250]

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCK YARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

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[30]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS

FROM

EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT

WILL LEAVE FOR

ON OR ABOUT

TJILATJAP JAPAN First half of Mar. JAPAN First half of Mar.

TJIMANOEK SHANGHAI First half of Mar. JAPAN First half of Mar.

TJIKINI JAYA First half of Mar. SHANGHAI First half of Mar.

TJILWONG JAPAN First half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJITAROEM JAYA Second half of Mar. SHANGHAI Second half of Mar.

TJIPANAS JAYA Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJIBODAS JAYA Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJIKEMRANG JAYA Second half of Apr. SHANGHAI Second half of Apr.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915.

[18]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER

Arrives Hongkong from Australia

Sails Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" 20th February.

"CHANGSHA" 25th March. 6th April.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, 8th February, 1915. Telephone No. 35. Agents. [25]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Chiyan*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Tuesday, the 19th ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Mexico Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAIL ex *Portia*, is scheduled to arrive here on Saturday, the 20th inst.

The *Awa Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAILS ex *Korea*, is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 21st inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Singai	Friday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Bahong	Singai	Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Amilochus	Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Hunan	Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitching	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Agamemnon	Friday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Hollow and Halphong	Kaifong	Saturday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
United States, South America, and Canada	Sequoia	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
via San Francisco	Drufar	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Taiyuan	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Hokkai Maru	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay	Lennor	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Nagasaki	Yuenang	Saturday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Liangchow	Saturday, 20th, 3.30 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Cheongching	Saturday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, 25th inst.)	Daiyia Maru	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Wohhai and Tientsin	Takung	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui	Hakman	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Bahong	Hokkai Maru	Monday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheriton, Samarang and Sourabaya	Seattle Maru	Monday, 22nd, Noon
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada	Letters	1.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Yokohama Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, 25th inst.)	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Letters	11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Friday, 26th inst.)		

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 18th.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	178
Bank Bills, on demand	194	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	194	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	194	
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	221
Credit, at 4 months' sight	222	
ON GERMANY—	On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	423
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.	
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	1324	
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	1324	
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	87
ON MANILA—	On demand	87
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	87
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	107
ON HONGKONG—	On demand	61
ON SAIGON—	On demand	61
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	61
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.90	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	22	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 20 cents piece	per cent.
Hongkong, 10 " "	\$16.70



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"THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION."
SAVE YOUR EMPTY TINS.

In return for 2 empty tins that contained 100 Cigarettes or 4 empty tins that contained 50 Cigarettes of any brand bearing Maspero Freres' name, we will give one of the amusing and clever pictures (of a set consisting of six) entitled "Billards Made Easy," by the well-known artist, TOM BROWNE.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.



SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$800, buyers	
China Banking Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, buyers	
COTTON MILLS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 130, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6.10, buyers	
(On Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCK AND WHARF—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$68, buyers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$67	all	Tls. 51, buyers	
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90, buyers	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$54	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$40, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$190	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers	
H'kong & South China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	\$5.05, buy, 5/10, sellers	
INSURANCE—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$347, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$150, sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$325, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 160, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$820, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$225, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$110	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$95, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	35,000	\$10	\$75	\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$75	\$7.15, sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$41	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 101	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$68	
Masabappi tot. Mij. (Bosch-on) Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 40, buyers	
Mining—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	39/-, sellers	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	\$31, sales	
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$27.8, buyers	
Tromol Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$104	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$1	
Pulpes et Papeteries de la Trakia Societe des	15,200	\$50	all	\$1	
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$110	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$18, buyers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$6, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$39, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$21, sal. & buy.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$86	
60,000 def.					
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$4/-, buyers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$32, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$5	
STONES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, W. Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$1, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	83,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4% per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

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AND

KEROSENE

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We carry large stocks of

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Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,

&c.

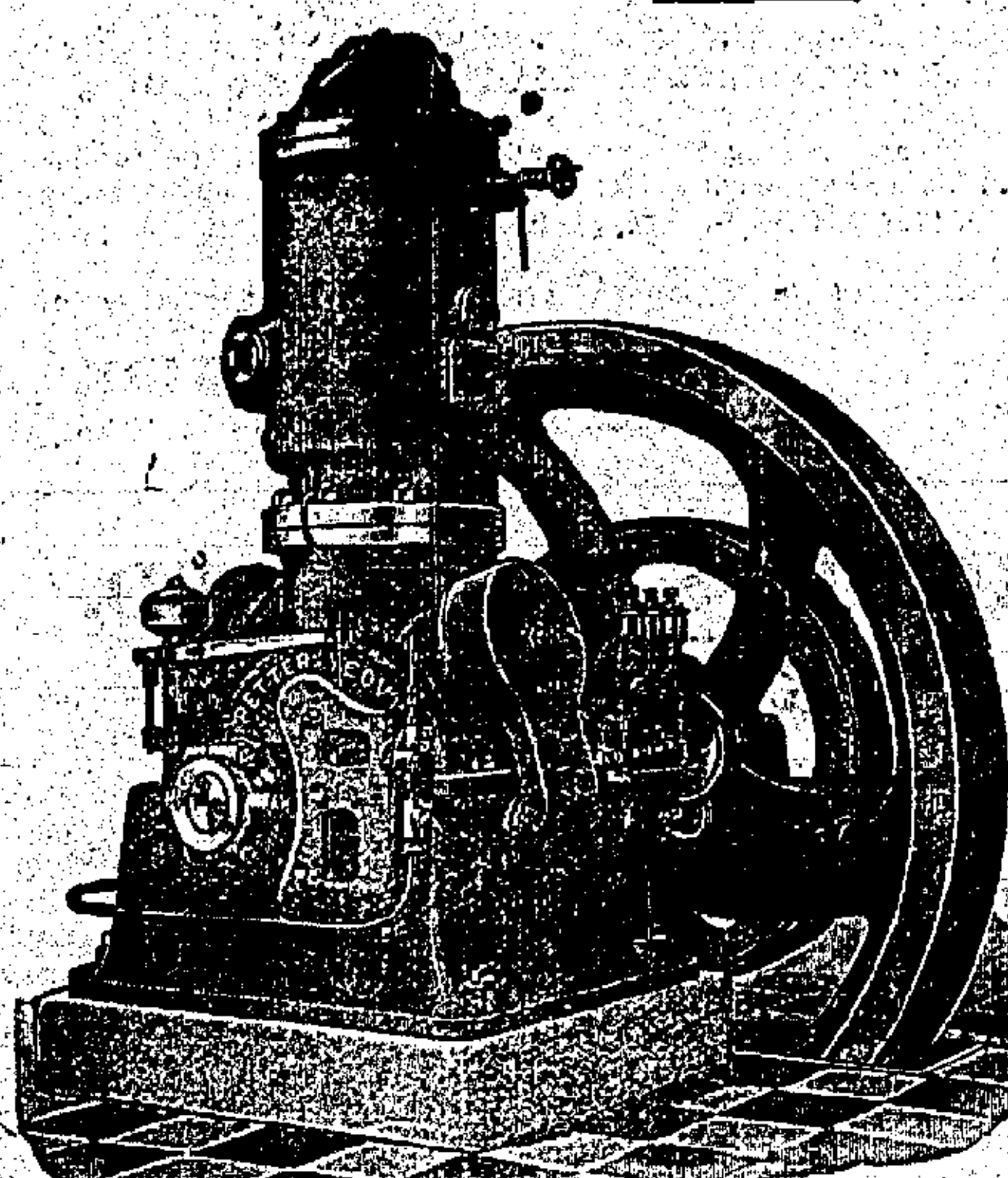
Electrical Repairs and

Installations Undertaken.

Electro-Plating in all its

Branches.

[32]



THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Watkins's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 278, 506, 681, 2050, 3470.

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London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000

Reserve Fund, £1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year at shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £15,000,000

Reserve Fund, £15,000,000

Sterling, £15,000,000 at 2/-

Silver, £15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £15,000,000

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W. L. PATTENSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENS.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 4% per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 6 months, 4 1/2% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5% per cent. per annum.

For 18 months, 5 1/2% per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital, £1,500,000

Subscribed, £1,125,000

Paid-up, £625,000

Reserve Fund, £465,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

NEDELANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)